

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

**ORDER SETTING CIVIL JURY TRIAL, FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE,
AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED FINAL PRETRIAL ORDER**

IT IS ORDERED:¹

I. TRIAL DATE: This case has been placed on the calendar of United States District Court Judge Linda R. Reade for a jury trial scheduled to commence in the third floor courtroom of the Federal Courthouse in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, during the two-week period beginning on _____, 200__ at _____ .m.

II. CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL OR FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE DATES: Unless requested within **14 days** after the date of this order, no continuance of the trial date will be granted except upon written application and for exceptional cause.

III. FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE: A final pretrial conference (“FPTC”) is scheduled before United States Chief Magistrate Judge John A. Jarvey on _____. at .m. The FPTC will be held **in person in the Second Floor Courtroom** at the U.S. Courthouse in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, unless the parties agree in advance to a telephonic FPTC. If the FPTC is being held by telephone, the court will initiate the conference call, but the parties must advise the court of the contact numbers for each party and counsel who will participate in a telephonic FPTC at least **one court day** before the FPTC.

IV. FINAL PRETRIAL ORDER: The parties are jointly responsible for the preparation of the proposed Final Pretrial Order. Before the FPTC, pro se parties and counsel for represented parties must prepare, agree upon, and sign a proposed Final

¹This Order was revised on November 13, 2002. The parties are alerted to the fact that their duties and responsibilities have changed from what was required by earlier trial setting orders.

Pretrial Order prepared for Judge Reade's signature in the format attached to this order. A copy of the proposed order must be received by **Judge Jarvey** (via mail, facsimile, e-mail, or hand-delivery, but not filed) at least **2 court days** before the FPTC.

V. WITNESS AND EXHIBIT LISTS: Exhibit lists must be attached to, and witness lists must be included as part of, the proposed Final Pretrial Order, in accordance with the instructions in the attached form order. The parties are not required to list rebuttal witnesses or impeachment exhibits. Proposed witness and exhibit lists must be exchanged by the parties (but not filed) at least **21 days** before the FPTC. At the time the parties exchange their exhibit lists, they also must give written notice to all adverse parties of any intent to use a declaration under Federal Rules of Evidence 803(6), 902(11), or 902(12) to establish foundation for records of regularly conducted activities, and must immediately thereafter make the records and the declaration available for inspection.

VI. EXHIBITS: Exhibits must be prepared for trial in accordance with the following instructions:

A. Marking of Exhibits. All exhibits must be marked by the parties before trial. The plaintiff(s) should use numbers and the defendant(s) should use letters, unless prior approval is obtained from Judge Reade for a different exhibit identification scheme. (For example, the parties may want to obtain approval to utilize a sequential numbering system related to the numbering of exhibits as they were numbered in discovery.) Exhibits also must be marked with the case number. ***All exhibits longer than one page must contain page numbers at the bottom of each page.***

B. Elimination of Duplicates. The parties should compare the exhibits and eliminate duplicates. If more than one party wants to offer the same exhibit, then it should be marked with a number and listed as a joint exhibit on the exhibit list of the plaintiff(s).

C. Listing of Exhibits and Objections. Exhibits must be listed separately, unless leave of court is granted for a group exhibit. If a party objects to parts of an exhibit but not to other parts, the offering party must prepare separate versions of the exhibit, one that includes the parts to which objections are being asserted and the other that redacts those parts.

D. Copies for the Court. Before trial, each party must supply Judge Reade with a copy of all exhibits to be used at trial. The court's copies of exhibits should be placed in a ringed binder with a copy of the exhibit list at the front and with each exhibit tabbed. The parties must supply the Clerk of Court with a second set of exhibits, also tabbed and in a ringed binder, to be used as the original trial exhibits in the official records of the court.

Copies of all exhibits as to which there may be objections must be brought to the FPTC. If an exhibit is not brought to the FPTC and an objection to the exhibit is asserted at the FPTC, the exhibit may be excluded from evidence for noncompliance with this order.

VII. PRETRIAL SUBMISSIONS:

A. Trial Briefs. If the trial of the case will involve significant issues not adequately addressed by the parties in connection with dispositive motions or other pretrial motions, the parties must prepare trial briefs addressing such issues. At or before the FPTC, the parties must serve copies of their trial briefs on all other parties, and file an original and 2 copies with the Clerk of Court.

B. Other Pretrial Submissions. At or before the FPTC, the parties must deliver to **Judge Jarvey's chambers**, via mail, facsimile, e-mail, or hand-delivery, the following: (1) a joint proposed jury statement, (2) joint proposed jury instructions, (3) proposed verdict forms, (4) any requested voir dire questions, (5) any requested special interrogatories, and (6) (except for documents that have been e-mailed to **Judge Jarvey**) a copy of all of these items on a 3.5" computer disk in any version of Word or WordPerfect. The parties also must file with the Clerk of Court an original and 2 copies of the joint proposed jury instructions, the proposed verdict forms, any requested voir dire questions, and any requested special interrogatories.

The joint proposed jury statement, the joint requested jury instructions, and any requested voir dire questions must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the following instructions:

(1) ***Jury Statement:*** The jury statement should briefly and simply set forth the background of the case and the claims and defenses being asserted by the parties. The parties should make every effort to agree upon the language used in the statement. To the extent the parties cannot agree, they should use the following format: "Plaintiff contends . . . ; Defendant contends"

The jury statement will be read to the jury panel before voir dire so that the members of the panel will be able to give meaningful responses to voir dire questions. It has no other purpose. Thus, there is no reason for heated disputes between the parties concerning the contents of the jury statement.

(2) ***Jury Instructions:*** Jury instructions must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the following directions:

(a) At least **14 days** before the FPTC, the parties must serve on each other (but not file) proposed jury instructions. Since counsel for the plaintiff(s) ultimately will be responsible for compiling a unified set of instructions for Judge Reade, counsel for the defendant(s) should provide to counsel for the plaintiff(s) a computer disk containing the defendant(s)'s proposed instructions.

(b) At least **one week** before the FPTC, counsel for the parties must consult, either personally or by telephone, and attempt to work out any differences in their proposed jury instructions.

(c) Counsel for the plaintiff(s) then must organize the proposed jury instructions into one document, prefaced by a table of contents. Instructions proposed by opposing parties on the same subject matter must be grouped together. For example, if Instruction No. 10 is a proposed marshaling instruction, and each party proposes a different marshaling instruction, then Instruction No. 10A should be the marshaling instruction proffered by the plaintiff(s) and Instruction No. 10B should be the marshaling instruction proffered by the defendant(s).

(d) Each instruction should treat a single subject, and should be numbered individually, on a separate sheet of paper, and double-spaced.

(e) At the bottom of each proposed jury instruction, the party proposing the instruction must cite the decisions, statutes, regulations, or other authorities supporting the proposed instruction. The following information also must be stated at the bottom of each proposed jury instruction: (i) the party offering the instruction; (ii) whether the opposing party objects to the proposed instruction; and if there is an objection, whether the objection is to (A) the language of the instruction, (B) the giving of the instruction, or (C) both. If a party is objecting to the language of a proposed instruc-

tion, the objectionable language must be identified. Objections must be supported by citations to applicable authorities.

(f) Pattern instructions need not be reproduced, but may be requested by reference to the publication, page number, and instruction number. Any modification to a pattern instruction should be disclosed as follows: additions should be underscored and deletions should be set forth by striking out the language sought to be deleted or setting out the deletions in parentheses.

(g) Instructions not requested as set forth above shall be deemed waived unless the subject of the instruction is one arising in the course of trial which reasonably could not have been anticipated before trial from the pleadings, discovery, or nature of the case.

(h) The court will use preliminary jury instructions, which will be read to the jury before opening statements. The parties' proposed jury instructions only should include proposed preliminary jury instructions to the extent the standard preliminary jury instructions used by Judge Reade would be inadequate or inappropriate in this case.

(3) ***Requested Voir Dire Questions:*** The parties may request that Judge Reade ask voir dire questions specific to this case. In addition, the parties will be permitted to conduct voir dire in the manner set out in the attached voir dire instructions.

VIII. DEMONSTRATIVE AIDS: A party using a demonstrative aid during a jury trial must, before the demonstrative aid is displayed to the jury, show the demonstrative aid to representatives of all other parties participating in the trial. The term "demonstrative aid" includes charts, diagrams, models, samples, and animations, but does not include exhibits admitted into evidence or outlines of opening statements or closing arguments.

IX. PROTOCOL FOR WITNESSES: An attorney who may call a witness to testify at trial must, before the witness testifies, advise the witness of the accepted protocol for witnesses testifying in this court. This advice should include the following information: (A) the location of the witness box; (B) the proper route from the courtroom

door to the witness box;² (C) the fact that the witness will be placed under oath; (D) where the witness should stand while the oath is being administered; (E) that the witness should adjust the witness chair and the microphone so the microphone is close to and directly in front of the witness's mouth; (F) that the witness should speak only in response to a question; (G) that the witness should wait for a ruling on any objections before proceeding to answer a question; (H) that the witness should answer all questions verbally; and (I) that substances such as food, beverages, and chewing gum should not be brought into the courtroom.

The attorney also must advise the witness of proper dress for the courtroom. Proper dress does not include blue jeans, shorts, overalls, T-shirts, collarless shirts, shirts with printed words or phrases on the front or back, tank tops, or the like.

X. RESTRICTIONS ON WITNESSES:

A. Exclusion of Witnesses. A witness who may testify at the trial or at an evidentiary hearing shall not be permitted to hear the testimony of any other witnesses before testifying, and is excluded from the courtroom during the trial or hearing until after the witness has completed his or her testimony, unless exclusion of the witness is not authorized by Federal Rule of Evidence 615 or unless the court orders otherwise. A witness who is excluded from the courtroom pursuant to this paragraph also is prohibited from reviewing a verbatim record of the testimony of other witnesses at the trial or hearing until after the witness has completed his or her testimony at the trial or evidentiary hearing, unless the court orders otherwise.

B. Restrictions on Communications with Witnesses. Unless the court orders otherwise, after the commencement of the trial or an evidentiary hearing and until the conclusion of the trial or hearing, a witness who may testify at the trial or hearing is prohibited from communicating with anyone about what has occurred in the courtroom during the trial or hearing. If the witness does testify at the trial or hearing, after the witness is tendered for cross-examination and until the conclusion of the witness's testimony, the witness is prohibited from communicating with anyone about the subject matter of the witness's testimony.

²A map displaying this route is attached to this order. A copy of this map should be provided to each witness who is unfamiliar with the layout of the courtroom by the attorney calling the witness to testify.

A witness may, however, communicate with his or her attorney about matters of privilege, and may communicate with anyone if the right to do so is guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

C. Parties. The restrictions on witnesses in paragraphs (A) and (B) of this section do not apply to the parties.

D. Uniformed Witnesses. No party or person testifying at trial shall appear in court in the presence of the jury wearing a law enforcement uniform. Any such person shall, at all times while in the presence of the jury, wear appropriate civilian clothing that does not identify the person as a representative of a law enforcement agency. The testimony of any party or witness who appears in court in the presence of the jury in attire prohibited by this order may be barred.

E. Duties of Counsel. An attorney who may call a witness to testify at the trial or evidentiary hearing must, before the trial or hearing, advise the witness of the restrictions in this section.

XI. TESTIMONY BY DEPOSITION: With respect to any witness who will appear by deposition, at least **21 days** before trial, the party intending to offer the witness must serve on the opposing parties a written designation, by page and line number, of those portions of the deposition the offering party intends to have read into evidence. At least **14 days** before trial, an opposing party must serve on the offering party any objections to the designated testimony and a counter-designation, by page and line number, of any additional portions of the deposition which the opposing party intends to have read into evidence. At least **one week** before trial, the party offering the witness must serve upon the opposing parties any objections to the designated testimony and a written designation, by page and line number, of any additional portions of the deposition the offering party intends to have read into evidence. At least **2 court days** before trial, the parties must consult, either personally or by telephone, and attempt to work out any objections to the proposed deposition testimony.

At least **48 hours** before the deposition is to be read to the jury, the party intending to offer the deposition testimony must provide Judge Reade with a copy of the deposition, with the parts of the deposition to be read to the jury clearly indicated on the deposition, together with a statement listing all unresolved objections. Judge Reade will review any

objections, listen to any arguments, and make any necessary rulings outside the presence of the jury so that there can be a “clean read” of the deposition to the jury. The court also will expect the parties to edit any video deposition accordingly.

All references in depositions to exhibit numbers or letters must be changed to correspond to the exhibit designation for trial.

XII. MOTIONS IN LIMINE: The parties are required to notify the court by motion in limine or by motion under Federal Rule of Evidence 104(a) of any novel, unusual, or complex legal, factual, or procedural issues reasonably anticipated to arise at trial. All such motions must be served and filed at least **14 days** before the FPTC. Resistances to such motions must be served and filed within **one week** after service of the motion.


XIII. OPENING STATEMENTS; CLOSING ARGUMENTS: Opening statements are limited to **30 minutes** and closing arguments are limited to **one hour**. **A request for additional time for opening statements or closing arguments must be made no later than the commencement of trial.**

XIV. SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE: Any party desiring a settlement conference should contact Judge Jarvey in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 319/286-2340, at the earliest opportunity. Such contact may be *ex parte* for the sole purpose of requesting a settlement conference. A settlement conference will be scheduled with a judge who will not be involved in trying the case.

XV. SETTLEMENT DEADLINE: The court hereby imposes a settlement deadline of **5:00 p.m., 3 court days** before the first scheduled day of trial. If the case is settled after that date, the court may enter an order to show cause why costs and sanctions should not be imposed on the party or parties causing the delay in settlement.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this ____ day of _____, 200__.



LINDA R. READE
JUDGE, U. S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

JUDGE READE'S VOIR DIRE INSTRUCTIONS

The following are Judge Reade's jury selection procedures.

1. Approximately 25 randomly-selected potential jurors will be notified to appear at the courthouse at 8:30 a.m. on the first day of trial. About a week before trial, the attorneys will receive from the Clerk of Court a list of the potential jurors, together with copies of their juror questionnaires. The attorneys also will receive a list of the first 14 potential jurors in the order in which they were randomly drawn. The court will be provided with a separate list of all of the potential jurors in the order in which they were randomly drawn.

2. The first 14 preselected potential jurors who appear for jury selection will be seated in order in the jury box,³ and will be the potential jurors first considered for impanelment on the jury.

3. At 9:00 a.m., the Clerk of Court will open court.

4. Judge Reade will greet the jury, counsel, and the parties; announce the name of the case to be tried; and ask counsel if they are ready to proceed.

5. Judge Reade will swear in the entire jury panel.

6. Judge Reade will make some introductory remarks to the jury about the jury selection process.

7. Judge Reade will ask the entire jury panel if they are aware of any circumstance that might prevent their service on the jury, and may excuse anyone for whom she believes jury service would be an undue burden.

8. Judge Reade will make some brief opening remarks, and will read a statement of the case.

9. Judge Reade will introduce the courtroom staff. She then will ask the attorneys to identify themselves, the members of their firm, their clients, and the witnesses they expect to call at trial.

³If any of the first 14 preselected potential jurors does not appear for jury selection or is excused from jury service after arriving at the courthouse, that potential juror will be replaced with the next potential juror on the judge's list of preselected potential jurors, and the attorneys will be provided with an updated list.

10. Judge Reade will engage the potential jurors in the jury box in an extensive voir dire. This voir dire may include questions for the panel requested by a party who has served and filed a timely pretrial request for voir dire.

11. After Judge Reade has completed her questions, each side will be permitted to conduct up to one-half hour of jury voir dire. A request for additional time for attorney voir dire because of the complexity or unusual nature of a case, or in multi-party cases, should be made at the final pretrial conference.

12. The parties will be permitted to challenge any potential juror for cause. These challenges may be made at the side-bar. If a potential juror is excused for cause, he or she will be replaced by the next potential juror on the jury list, who then will undergo the same questioning as the other potential jurors. There will be 14 potential jurors remaining in the jury box at the conclusion of voir dire.

13. The Clerk of Court will give counsel for the plaintiff(s) a list of the names of the 14 remaining potential jurors. Counsel for the plaintiff(s) is/are to strike one of the names by noting in the margin “ π ’s first peremptory challenge,” and then state aloud, “Exercised.” The Clerk of Court then will take the list and hand it to counsel for the defendant(s), who is/are to strike one of the names by noting in the margin “ Δ ’s first peremptory challenge,” and then state aloud, “Exercised.” This procedure will be repeated until the plaintiff(s) and defendant(s) each have exercised 3 peremptory challenges, and 8 jurors remain in the jury box.

14. The names of the 8 remaining jurors will be announced by the Clerk of Court. Those persons will be placed in the jury box and will constitute the jury in the case. The rest of the panel will be excused.

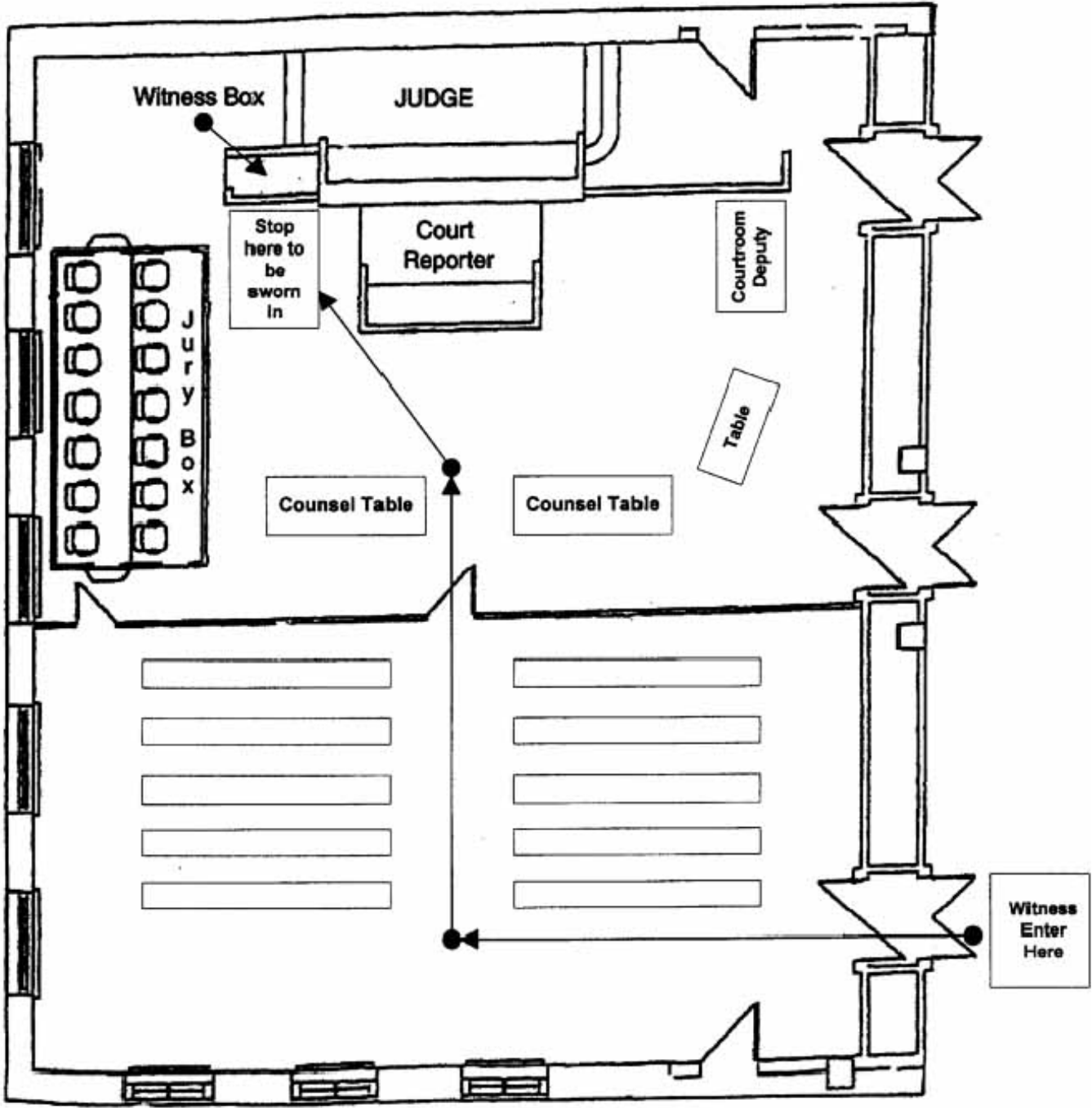
15. Judge Reade will swear in the jury.

16. **THERE ARE NO ALTERNATE JURORS. ANY VERDICT MUST BE UNANIMOUS.** During trial, if any of the 8 jurors has to be excused from jury service for any reason, the case can be decided by as few as 6 jurors.

17. Upon stipulation of the parties, the verdict can be less than unanimous or decided by fewer than 6 jurors, or both.

18. Upon the request of any party, Judge Reade will consider modifying jury selection procedures in a particular case. Such modifications may include, but are not limited to, a twelve-person jury or an increase in lawyer participation in voir dire.

MAP OF THE THIRD FLOOR COURTROOM
FEDERAL BUILDING, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
IN AND FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA
_____ DIVISION

[INSERT PARTIES AND CASE NUMBER]

**FINAL PRETRIAL
ORDER
(PROPOSED)**

[NOTE: Instructions for preparing this form appear in brackets and should not be reproduced in the proposed Final Pretrial Order. All material not appearing in brackets should be reproduced in the proposed Final Pretrial Order.]

This final pretrial order was entered after a final pretrial conference held on [date]. The court expects the parties to comply fully with this order. ***[Full compliance with the order will assist the parties in preparation for trial, shorten the length of trial, and improve the quality of the trial. Full compliance with this order also will help “secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination” of the case. Fed. R. Civ. P. 1.]***

The following counsel, who will try the case, appeared at the conference:

1. For plaintiff(s):
Name(s)
Street Number, Street Name and/or Box Number
City, State and Zip Code
Phone Number [include area code]
Facsimile Number [include area code]
E-mail address [if available]

2. For defendant(s):
Name(s)
Street Number, Street Name and/or Box Number
City, State and Zip Code
Phone Number [include area code]
Facsimile Number [include area code]
E-mail address [if available]

I. STIPULATION OF FACTS: The parties agree that the following facts are true and undisputed:*[The parties are to recite all material facts as to which there is no dispute. Special consideration should be given to such things, for example, as life and work expectancy, medical and hospital bills, funeral expenses, cause of death, lost wages, back pay, the economic value of fringe benefits, and property damage. The parties should stipulate to an undisputed fact even if the legal relevance of the stipulated fact is questioned by one or more party, but in such instances the stipulated fact should be followed by an identification of the objecting party and the objection (e.g. "Plaintiff objects to relevance.")]*

A.

B.

II. EXHIBIT LIST: The parties' exhibit lists are attached to this Order.*[The parties are to **attach to this order** (not include in the body of the order) exhibit lists that list all exhibits (except for impeachment exhibits) each party intends to offer into evidence at trial. Exhibit lists are to be prepared in the attached format, indicating objections using the categories described in the form.*

*All exhibits are to be made available to opposing counsel for inspection at least **twenty-one days** before the date of the FPTC. Failure to provide an exhibit for inspection constitutes a valid ground for objection to the exhibit, and should be noted on the exhibit list.*

Copies of all exhibits as to which there may be objections must be brought to the FPTC. If an exhibit is not brought to the FPTC and an objection is asserted to the exhibit at the FPTC, the exhibit may be excluded from evidence by the court. Any exhibit not listed on the attached exhibit list is subject to exclusion at trial. The court may deem any objection not stated on the attached exhibit list as waived.]

III. WITNESS LIST: The parties intend to call the following witnesses at trial:*[Each party must prepare a witness list that includes all witnesses (except for rebuttal witnesses) whom the party intends to call to testify at trial. The parties are to exchange their separate witness lists at least **twenty-one days** before the date of the FPTC. The witness lists are to be included in the following format. A witness testifying by deposition must be listed in the witness list with a designation that the testimony will be by deposition.]*

A. Plaintiff(s) witnesses *[list name, **substance of testimony**, whether any party objects to the witness, and the nature of and grounds for any objection]:*

1.

2.

- B. Defendant(s) witnesses [*list name, substance of testimony, whether any party objects to the witness, and the nature of and grounds for any objection*]:
- 1.
 - 2.

All parties are free to call any witness listed by an opposing party. A party listing a witness guarantees his or her presence at trial unless it is indicated otherwise on the witness list. ***Any objection to the offer of testimony from a witness on the witness list is waived if it is not stated on this list.***

IV. RESTRICTIONS ON WITNESSES: A witness who may testify at the trial shall not be permitted to hear the testimony of any other witnesses before testifying, and is excluded from the courtroom during the trial until after the witness has completed his or her testimony, unless exclusion of the witness is not authorized by Federal Rule of Evidence 615 or the court orders otherwise. A witness who is excluded from the courtroom pursuant to this paragraph also is prohibited from reviewing a verbatim record of the testimony of other witnesses at the trial until after the witness has completed his or her testimony, unless the court orders otherwise.

Unless the court orders otherwise, after the commencement of trial and until its conclusion, a witness who may testify at the trial is prohibited from communicating with anyone about what has occurred in the courtroom during the trial. If the witness does testify at the trial, after the witness is tendered for cross-examination and until the conclusion of the witness's testimony, the witness is prohibited from communicating with anyone about the subject matter of the witness's testimony. A witness may, however, communicate with his or her attorney about matters of privilege, and may communicate with anyone if the right to do so is guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

These prohibitions do not apply to the parties. An attorney who may call a witness to testify at trial must, before the trial, advise the witness of these restrictions.

V. EVIDENTIARY AND OTHER LEGAL ISSUES:

- A. Plaintiff(s) Issues:
- 1.
 - 2.
- B. Defendant(s) Issues:
- 1.
 - 2.

[The parties must list all unusual evidentiary and legal issues which are likely to arise at trial, including such things as disputes concerning the admissibility of evidence or testimony under the Federal Rules of Evidence; the elements of a cause of action; whether recovery is barred as a matter of law by a particular

defense; disputes concerning the measure, elements, or recovery of damages; and whether the Statute of Frauds or the Parol Evidence Rule will be raised. The purpose of this listing of issues is to advise the court in advance of issues and problems that might arise at trial.]

VI. COURTROOM TECHNOLOGY: Prior to trial, attorneys and witnesses who intend to utilize the technology available in the courtroom must familiarize themselves with the proper manner of operation of the equipment. Instruction and training on the proper use of the equipment may be obtained from Bryan Woodward or Brad Carson of the court's automation staff at 319/286-2300 or Bethany Currie at 319/286/2330 of Judge Reade's staff to schedule an appointment. Information also may be obtained from the court's website at the following web address: www.iand.uscourts.gov.

VII. OPENING STATEMENTS; CLOSING ARGUMENTS: Opening statements are limited to **30 minutes** and closing arguments are limited to **one hour**. **A request for additional time for opening statements or closing arguments must be made no later than the commencement of trial.**

VIII. PROTOCOL FOR WITNESSES: An attorney who may call a witness to testify at trial must, before the witness testifies, advise the witness of the accepted protocol for witnesses testifying in this court. This advice should include the following information: (A) the location of the witness box; (B) the proper route from the courtroom door to the witness box; (C) the fact that the witness will be placed under oath; (D) where the witness should stand while the oath is being administered; (E) that the witness should adjust the witness chair and the microphone so the microphone is close to and directly in front of the witness's mouth; (F) that the witness should speak only in response to a question; (G) that the witness should wait for a ruling on any objections before proceeding to answer a question; (H) that the witness should answer all questions verbally; and (I) that substances such as food, beverages, and chewing gum should not be brought into the courtroom.

The attorney also must advise the witness of proper dress for the courtroom. Proper dress does not include blue jeans, shorts, overalls, T-shirts, collarless shirts, shirts with printed words or phrases on the front or back, tank tops, or the like.

IX. DEMONSTRATIVE AIDS: A party using a demonstrative aid during a jury trial must, before the demonstrative aid is displayed to the jury, show the demonstrative aid to representatives of all other parties participating in the trial. The term "demonstrative aid" includes charts, diagrams, models, samples, and animations, but does not include exhibits admitted into evidence or outlines of opening statements or closing arguments.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this **KEYBOARD()** day of **KEYBOARD()**, **KEYBOARD()**.

**LINDA R. READE
JUDGE, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA**

(PLAINTIFF’S) (DEFENDANT’S) EXHIBIT LIST [Form]

The following categories have been used for objections to exhibits:

- A. **Category A.** These exhibits already will be in evidence at the commencement of the trial, and will be available for use by any party at any stage of the proceedings without further offer, proof, or objection.
- B. **Category B.** These exhibits are objected to on grounds **other than** foundation, identification, or authenticity. This category has been used for objections such as hearsay or relevance.
- C. **Category C.** These exhibits are objected to on grounds of foundation, identification, or authenticity. This category **has not** been used for other grounds, such as hearsay or relevance.

(Plaintiff’s)(Defendant’s) Exhibits	Objections [Cite Fed. R. Evid.]	Category A, B, C	Offered	Admit/Not Admitted (A) - (NA)
1. [describe exhibit]				*
2. [describe exhibit]				
3. [describe exhibit]				
4. [describe exhibit]				
5. [describe exhibit]				

[*This column is for use by the trial judge at trial. Nothing should be entered in this column by the parties.]

LINDA R. READE
JUDGE, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA